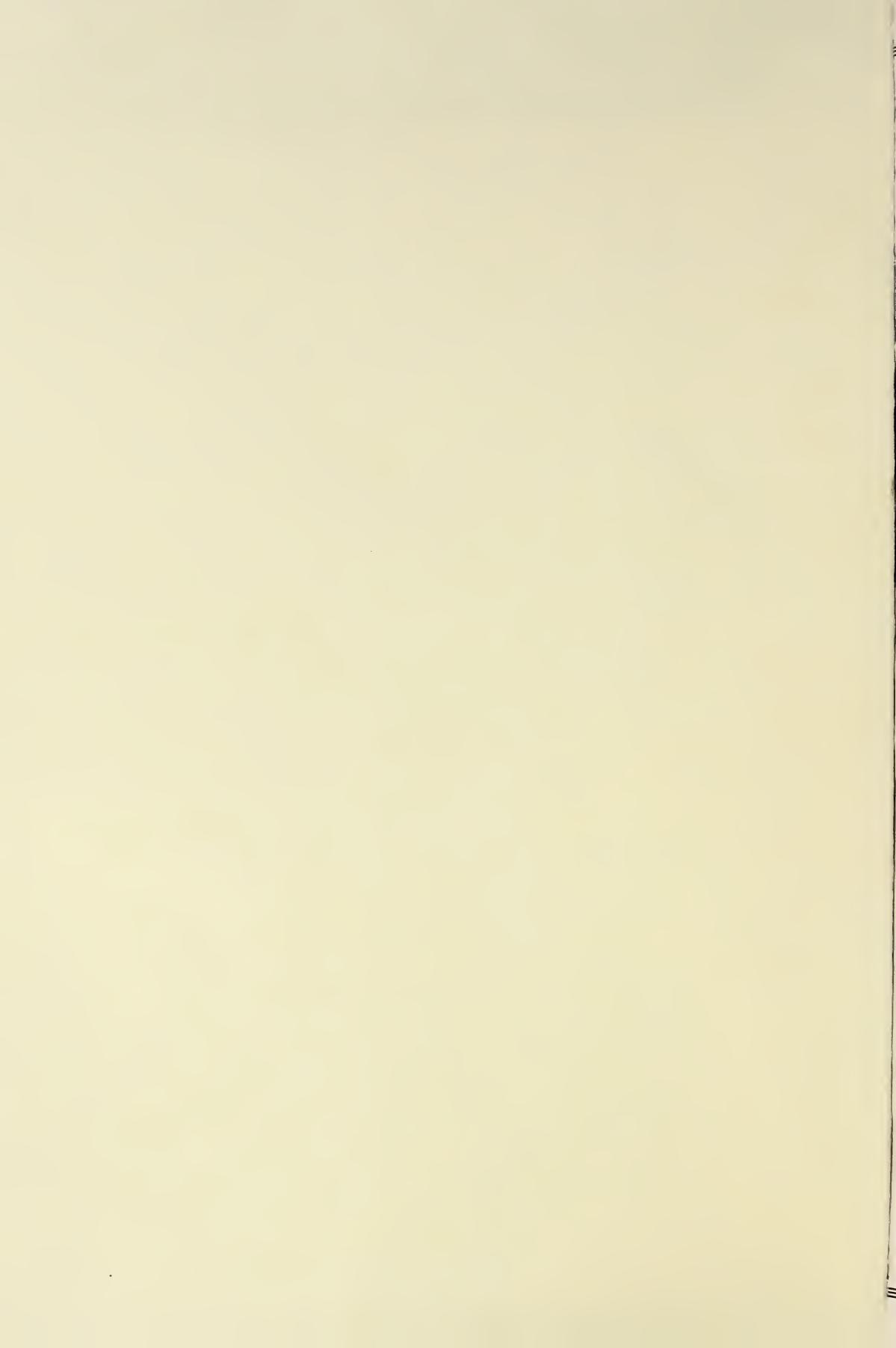


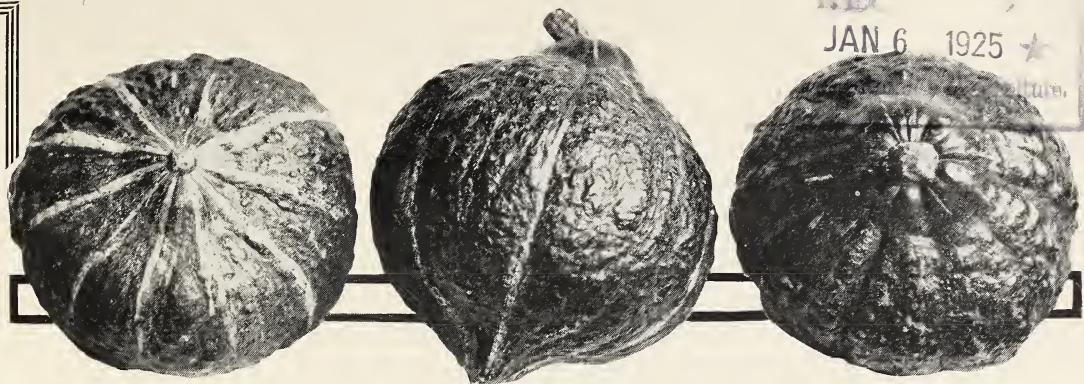
## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



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JAN 6 1925 \*



*The "Kitchenette" Hubbard*

# 1923 Market Grower's Specialties

D. N. Shoemaker

FEB 26 1925

## WEDGE SEEDS

Albert Lea  
Minnesota

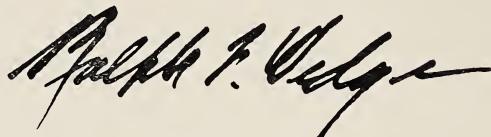
*"Seedsmen to the Critical Gardener"*

## *Greetings:*

Half the fun in this gardening business comes in the satisfaction which you get in supplying the market with its first field-grown vegetables—Tomatoes and what not. Half the fun and nine-tenths of the profit.

I naturally feel a good deal the same pride in offering you these specialties. They are on the national seed market much as your extra early vegetables are on your local market.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ralph F. Walgreen".

## NITRAGIN COSTS LESS

Nitragin is now sold by the bushel of seed—not by the acre. The concentrated bushel Nitragin sells at the same price as an acre can once did, but gives you more acres of inoculation. Nitragin Inoculation is cheaper to you; Use Nitragin on all your legume seed.

### Buy Your Nitragin From Your Dealer

He has fresh Nitragin in Stock or he can get it for you promptly.

You can get NITRAGIN for different crops as follows: USE

- “A” Nitragin; for alfalfa; sweet clover; bur clover.
- “B” Nitragin; for red; mammoth red; alsike; crimson; white clover.
- “C” Nitragin; for hairy vetch; spring vetch; wild vetch; perennial pea; sweet pea; broad bean; lentil; garden pea; field pea.
- “D” Nitragin; for garden bean; navy bean; field bean; scarlet bean; kidney bean.
- “E” Nitragin; for cow pea; lima bean; velvet bean; peanut; Japan clover; partridge pea.
- “S” Nitragin; for soybeans.

All these are put up, in one bushel and half bushel cans only—A CAN of NITRAGIN for EVERY BUSHEL of SEED.

Price: per one bushel can (any kind) ... \$1.00  
per half bushel can (any kind) ... .55  
(postage extra—shipping weight-half bushel size is 6 oz.; one bushel size is 10 oz.)

When ordering, mention the kind of Nitragin you want or give name of crop.

## EVERY GARDEN NEEDS NITRAGIN—COSTS 15c

A new garden culture for peas, beans and for sweet peas. Is sold in a small size, just right for the average garden. It costs only 15c with your garden seed order; or 17c if mailed separate.

When ordering garden nitragin state if you want it for beans, peas or sweet peas.

Nitragin is easy to use. Complete directions come with each package.

—See Dealer's Address on Front Page—  
(No. 14-R-22)

# YOU CAN GROW MORE CROPS

IF YOU USE

The Improved Soil Inoculator, Nobbe-Hiltner Process



INSURES THE SEED  
INCREASES THE YIELD  
ENRICHES THE SOIL

Prepared in the Laboratory of  
The “NITRAGIN” Company, Inc.  
457-459 EAST WATER STREET  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FOR SALE BY

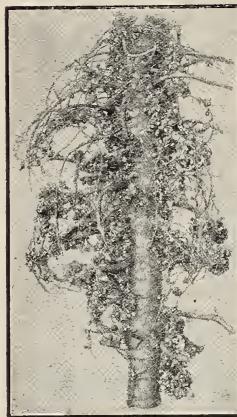
WEDGE SEEDS  
ALBERT LEA, MINN.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR PRICES



## What is Fertile Soil?

Fertile land is soil which contains plenty of plant food. All soils consist of finely divided rock mixed with certain substances which are good for plants. The soils may be part sand or clay or limestone mixtures, depending on the locality. Then there are potash, phosphates and nitrogen. All these are needed by the plants as food—but the NITROGEN is used up faster than the other two and is especially important.



## A Well Inoculated Legume Root

Courtesy of Agricultural Extension Department I.H.C.

Barnyard manure contains all the plant foods needed. If there were enough manure it would be an ideal thing. But there is not enough manure and commercial fertilizers are expensive. Nitrogen is the most expensive substance to replace. Yet the air is full of it.

## Why You Must Feed Your Soil

Your growing crops are constantly taking food. They need this to form stalks, leaves and seed. The amount that is needed for an acre of average crops is very large. A "bumper" crop draws heavily on the land. Every load of crops means that some of the choice land is hauled to town. If this plant food is not put back into the land, the soil will get poor—worn out.

## The Fertilizer Problem



## Legumes (The Partnership Plants)

Legumes are plants which bear their seeds in a pod. They include alfalfa, all the clovers, all peas and beans, cowpeas, soybeans, vetch, sweet peas and many others. Some you know well, others are less common here. LEGUMES differ from other plants (such as corn, rye, etc.) in that they can form a PARTNERSHIP WITH NITRAGIN BACTERIA. When they do this the legume draws its nitrogen from the air—not from the soil.

## Bacteria and Nodules

Most of us think of bacteria as bringers of disease. That is not fair! Only few bacteria cause disease. There are many kinds which are beneficial and absolutely needed. Bacteria are living things. They are very small and simple. Still they have all the powers of a living body. Each little bacteria cell does its bit. They multiply and produce things. Because they grow so fast they can produce wonderful results. There are many kinds of bacteria in the soil. Each has its work to do. Among them are some that are especially important. These are the NITROGEN-GATHERING or LEGUME bacteria. They are very necessary. Even in the best soils there should be more of them. The natural home of these bacteria is in the NODULES OF LEGUME PLANTS. Nodules are wart-like lumps on the roots of alfalfa, clover, beans and other legumes. They are full of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria.

## What These Bacteria Can Do

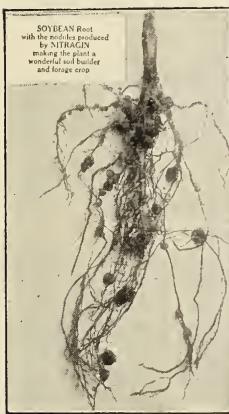
NITRAGIN bacteria in the nodules draw Nitrogen from the air around the plant. Then they build this into other substances which they furnish the plant. Thus the plant takes its nitrogen from the air. It saves the soil. The plant grows sturdy, rich, with a bigger crop above ground and a large root system. But remember, this can only take place if the BACTERIA ARE IN THE ROOTS.



## Inoculation With Nitragin

The bacteria must be supplied. There are not enough in the soil. The easiest way is to put them on the seed and let them grow into the roots. It is the easiest, safest and most successful way. This is what is meant by inoculation.

## How You Can Get The Right Kind of Inoculating Bacteria



### How NITRAGIN Helps a Soybean Plant.

#### Note Nodules on roots.

other cultures were still unknown. The work of Nobbe and Hiltner, the originators of "NITRAGIN" culture, began soon after the discovery of the bacteria and has continued until the present time. Their PAINSTAKING LIFE-LONG efforts have produced an inoculator which is uniform, easy to keep and use, and of superior inoculating power. "NITRAGIN" is the ORIGINAL PURE INOCULATOR.

The pure culture is the only reliable source. "NITRAGIN" is a pure culture of the right bacteria. The "NITRAGIN" package is a mass of these bacteria—living, vigorous, active—ready to put on your seed.

### Why Use "NITRAGIN" Inoculator?

To get results you must have a reliable culture. "NITRAGIN" is not a new thing. It has been tried out. "NITRAGIN" was awarded GOLD MEDALS when



## "NITRAGIN" Comes in the Modern Package

"Nitragin" bacteria are packed in the granular medium in cans. Don't confuse this with ordinary earth. The granular medium is the only substance which supplies the living bacteria with the right conditions for life. It is the nearest thing to their natural home. Its great porosity guarantees moisture and oxygen for the bacteria, two of the vital requirements for bacteria life. Thus the bacteria are strong and vigorous when you are ready to use them and far outlive the guarantee. Weak bacteria do not produce nodules. "NITRAGIN" does not come on jelly medium in bottles. The GRANULAR MEDIUM IS SO FAR SUPERIOR that we have long discarded the use of bottles.

### Inoculation With "Nitragin" is Easy

"NITRAGIN" is easy to apply. Directions with each can. They are simple and short. It sticks well to the seed. It is simple, labor and time saving.

### The Great Value of NITRAGIN-ed Legumes

Inoculated legumes are very profitable to the farmer and also improve his soil. Their excellent feeding value (such as alfalfa hay, soybean ration, etc.) stamp them as money-makers. Besides, their enormous and deep root system draws valuable plant foods (such as potash) from the deeper soil layers and saves the cost of these kinds of fertilizers, but most of all they add nitrogen to the soil—a very expensive element if bought in fertilizer.

But remember, only legumes inoculated with a good, reliable inoculator such as "NITRAGIN"—will do this. Use "NITRAGIN" on all legumes.





## Points on Alfalfa

**SELECTION OF LAND**—Avoid lowlying, wet, cold lands with water level nearer than five or six feet of the surface. A sloping or gently rolling field is best. Also avoid steep hillsides. The subsoil should be permeable and porous to permit aeration, drainage and penetration of the roots. The most suitable alfalfa soils are those of the deep, rich, gravelly clay types. It can be grown quite successfully, however, on sandy or gravelly soil.

**CULTIVATION**—The land should be continuously cultivated to free it from weeds before seeding. Weeds are about the most troublesome factor in securing a stand. Soils of the clay and loam class should be plowed and cultivated deep. The light, sandy soils should be plowed or loosened up some time before seeding time so as to secure a compact seed bed.

**MANURING**—No manuring may be necessary in the case of the deep, rich, well-tilled loam, but a light top dressing of fine, well rotted manure helps to insure a stand of alfalfa, not so much to furnish plant food as to prevent the ground from drying out, and cracking, or to prevent the sand from drifting; to shade the ground and conserve moisture, and, on steep hillsides, to check washing. Make liberal applications of lime.

**TIME OF SEEDING**—This will vary with the locality starting about May 1st and may continue as late as there is a prospect of getting a vigorous growth to withstand winter.

**AMOUNT OF SEED**—From 20 to 30 pounds.

**METHODS OF SEEDING**—On well prepared loam and clay soils broadcast seeding, followed by a very light disking, or harrowing, or both. The seed should be planted at a depth of from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. On sand, soil which drift or dry out quickly, the seed may be imbedded somewhat deeper. Inoculate seed with "Nitragin."

**TREATMENT**—As a general rule a new alfalfa seeding does better in the long run when no nurse crop is put in. If a nurse crop is used this should be seeded only one-half to two-thirds as heavy as is the custom when sowed alone. If weeds are troublesome, clip high with a mower as often as it is necessary to prevent them from crowding and shading the alfalfa plants.

## Main Points in Clover Growing

### SELECT A FIELD:

(1) With good natural or artificial drainage, preferably with soil containing a fair mixture of clay. (2) With soil at least moderately supplied with humus and of reasonable fertility. (3) If possible where clean culture crops, such as corn, tobacco, cotton, sugar beets, or where such as the grains, oats, wheat, barley, etc., have been growing and have reduced the weeds. (4) That is gently sloping or rolling to prevent the submerging of plants in standing water.

### PRECAUTIONS:

1. When ice sheets form in winter or snow crusts develop drive herds of stock over the field to break surfaces and prevent smothering. (2) Test the soil for acidity and lime field well.



## PREPARATION OF SOIL:

(1) Plow at least five or six weeks previous seeding. (2) Plow deep; usually to a level of seven to eight inches below the surface, that the layer of cultivated soil may be deep enough to accommodate the clover roots. (3) Provide a well settled, compacted seed-bed. (4) Provide a seed bed free of weeds.

### SEED AND SEEDING:

(1) Buy reliable seed. (2) Buy seed grown further north rather than further south than the latitude in which it is to be seeded. (3) For dry regions secure drought-resistant seed. (4) Broadcast by hand or sow with a seed sower, or drill. (5) Sow alone or more frequently with nurse crops of grain or grass mixtures. (6) Inoculate all seed with "Nitragin."

## Peas

**SOIL AND PREPARATION**—A wide variety of soils will produce peas, but a clay loam is best. Do not neglect liming. In heavy soils fall plowing is best, although spring plowing is much practiced. Harrow soil well.

**SEED AND SEEDING**—Early spring, in April or May so as to have growth before hot weather. About two to two and one-half bushels, in drill. Inoculate the seed with "Nitragin."

## Beans

**SOIL**—Clay loam, if well drained; although fine gravelly loams with considerable humus will do well. Inverted clover sod is excellent.

**PREPARATION OF SOIL AND SEEDING**—Plow deep and cultivate well. Do not plant too early in a cold soil, as it will hinder germination and reduce vitality. Beans are very sensitive to frosts. Planting time is about June 1 to 25th. Plant in shallow rows about 28 inches apart. Amount of seed varies according to size, about to 4 pecks. **AVOID DISEASED SEED.** Inoculate all seed with "Nitragin."

## Soybeans and Cow Peas

**SOIL**—For soybeans soil should be fairly rich in organic matter. Provide fair drainage. Cowpeas will grow on land too poor to grow anything else. Best soils are open sandy loam. Do not forget liming for either crop.

**SEED BED**—Should be well plowed and cultivated. Need a firm seed bed. Cowpeas are often used as a catch crop after early grains.

**SEEDING**—Both crops are sensitive to frost, although the soybean less than the cowpea. Often cowpeas or soybeans are planted with corn at the last cultivation of the corn. They are good soil builders and give an excellent ration. Sow soybean  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bu. per acre; Cowpeas  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck to 1 bu. depending on whether sowed alone or with other crops. Inoculate all seed with "Nitragin."



HAVE YOU A FRIEND to whom you would like to have me send a copy of "Market Gardener's List"?

HAVE YOU A FRIEND to whom you would like to have me send a copy of Market Gardener's List?		
Name	Postoffice	State

NOW WHILE YOU'RE AT IT take time to write me a letter to send along with your order. I'll be mighty glad to hear from you. Maybe you have some questions—come on with them, I'll do my best to answer them. Don't be particular about the paper or writing. I won't notice that. What I want is a letter.

EXTRA ORDER SHEETS AND ENVELOPES FURNISHED ON REQUEST



## North Dakota Earliana

It seems natural that North Dakota, the state where frosts have been known most every month in the year, should give us the last thing in early tomatoes.

The work of developing this wonderful strain of Earliana was conducted by the Agricultural College with the that of providing Dakota home gardeners with a tomato which could be depended upon to ripen a crop of fruit. Not only were they completely successful in securing this, but we now find that the strain which they developed is almost without rival in the United States as a market growers' extreme early.

Even were the North Dakota not superior in other respects, it would be worth many times the purchase price simply because it leads all other strains in earliness.

Under some conditions, California for example, it is freakishly early. One grower at Merced, a great center of tomato production, reports that seed of the North Dakota sown while he was transplanting his regular early sorts, matured fruit at about the same time. While it is not likely that you will find such a great difference as this, yet I think I am safe in assuring you that it will ripen a more profitable crop of extra early tomatoes than any variety or strain now being offered.

But extreme earliness is only one feature of the North Dakota. To market growers its smoothness and comparative freedom from cracking sets it entirely apart from other Earlianas. The crown setting particularly is beautiful and almost free from misshapen or cracked fruit.

Because the crown settings run upward of a dozen tomatoes, you are assured of a good crop of No. 1 tomatoes.

Prof. W. T. Yeager, head of the Gardening Department, North Dakota, describes the tomato as averaging about four ounces in weight, but at other points farther south, we find that it develops into a larger fruit. In the Southwest they will make three inches in diameter as a general average.

Healthy foliage is another characteristic of the North Dakota. The vigorous plants may readily be spotted in a field of other Earlianas. Since foliage troubles have become so prevalent this is a very important point of superiority.

With the large market growers every day counts in the production of early tomatoes. Only a day or two tells the difference between a big profit, or no profit at all and perhaps a loss. Because I believe the North Dakota to be particularly adapted to the needs of these larger growers I am offering the seed only in quantities of one ounce or more and selling it under a money-back, if not satisfied, guarantee.

### Special Conditional Sale of North Dakota Earliana Seed

It is hereby mutually agreed between the Wedge Seeds and purchaser of any seed of the North Dakota Earliana that if at the end of the season the purchaser is not in every way satisfied with the results secured from this tomato—The Entire Purchase Price Will Be Refunded Immediately Upon Request, made on or before November 1, 1923.

1 oz. \$5.00; 2 oz. \$9.50; 4 oz. \$18.00

### Remarks About The "North Dakota"

California, Merced.—December 26, 1922:

"Fruit was good size, uniformly three inches diameter, very smooth and solid—the only variety that did not crack badly, in fact free of that prevalent fault."

H. I. M.

No. Carolina, Fayetteville.—Oct. 12, 1922:

"Sowed March 9th—field set May 17th—first fruit June 26th—yield excellent—shape and quality very good—last picking September 15th—A very fine strain of Earliana."

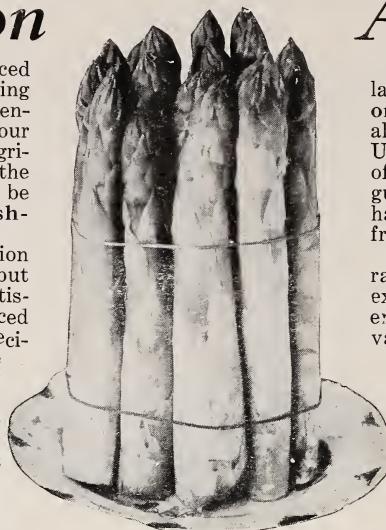
A. S. N.

## Washington

For the first time since I commenced handling asparagus I have something which I can boast with genuine enthusiasm. It's a product of our United States Department of Agriculture, something of which the Bureau of Plant Industry can well be proud. They have named it Washington Asparagus.

Back in 1906 the work of selection was begun at Concord, Mass., but no plants, which were entirely satisfactory to the Bureau, were produced until finally in 1910 one single specimen was found which formed the foundation for the splendid new variety.

Their principal difficulty was to keep the strain rust resistant, and in order to make sure that this was done the work was carried down to South Carolina in districts which are badly infested with rust.



## Referendum Peas

Maybe I ought to call this a novelty. Our experience with it has not been sufficient to really make any very definite promises. But I feel satisfied that among all the many varieties that we have ever had in our test gardens there has never been one that came up to it in quality.

It matures along with the Nott's Excelsior, Little Marvel and that class, stands about the same height and probably yields equally well or better. The size of the pod I should say would average better than the Marvel, with seven to nine peas in each, that is in our climate. Very likely it would do much better under Montana conditions.

I am very anxious to have this tried out as extensively as possible this season as I am expecting great things of it in the near future.

Last year I sent out a large number of small samples and in every case, where we have a report, the Referendum seems to be a great favorite. Market growers report that it made a splendid appearance when picked, and stood up well.

The seed is produced here at Albert Lea and so do not expect it to compare with the western grown seed in appearance.

Pkt.	Per lb.	Per 3 lbs.	Per lb. 15 lbs
.25	.60	\$1.50	.40

## Asparagus

Not only is the Washington of large size, rapid growth and extraordinary tenderness, but best of all it is uniformly rust-resistant. Unless you have had the misfortune of having a promising bed of asparagus completely wiped out you can hardly appreciate the value of this freedom from rust.

The Washington is a big type, rapid grower, high yielder and of extraordinary quality. I consider it entirely out of the class of the old varieties.

Per Packet	25c
Oz. 45c	
1/4 pound	\$1.40
Pound	\$5.00

## Early Wonder Beet

This is just an A No. 1 market growers' beet. It is early and better still excels in quality. The customers will be delighted with its rich dark red color, smooth glossy skin and comparative freedom from roots.

I have found that there is so much inferior beet seed put onto the market that a pure, well selected strain is appreciated by the gardener more than in almost any other vegetable.

Per Pkt.	Per Oz.	Per 1/4 lb	Per lb.
.10	.20	.45	\$1.25

## Extra Early Osage Melon

This is a new selection of Osage put out a year ago by Rice. It certainly surpasses the standard type and is much more uniform. In the North its earliness is particularly appreciated.

Altho the Rocky Ford types of cantaloupe seem to sell pretty well on the markets when shipped up from the South, I find that they are very difficult to sell when put in competition with the Osage. The slight underlying of yellow which shows thru the netting on the Osage seems to indicate to the customers that the melon is ripe and probably is largely responsible for its preference on the markets.

Per Pkt.	Per Oz.	Per 1/4 lb	Per lb.
.10	.20	.50	\$1.50

## “Kitchenette” Squash

The small convenient size of the “Table Queen” squash, the delightful flavor of the “Delicious”, the rich attractive appearance, keeping quality and yield of the old “Hubbard”—are all combined and actually excelled in this remarkable new introduction, the “Kitchenette”.

More than this, seven years of inbreeding has given it a uniformity which can be found in no squash now offered to market growers.

Seven years ago the Vegetable Gardening Section of the University of Minnesota, selected a small hubbard which seemed an ideal type for market. By continuous inbreeding thru hand pollination they have succeeded in establishing every desirable characteristic. Prof. W. T. Tapley, who is at the head of this section of the Horticulture Department, and Prof. John Bushnell, who carried on this particular experiment, deserve a great amount of credit for this extremely valuable variety, which they produced.

In size the “Kitchenette” runs evenly 5 to 7 pounds. Just right for the average family. In contrast to any variety on the market, each squash resembles almost precisely every other one, not only in size but every other way.

The continuous inbreeding not only has developed this remarkable uniformity but seems to have given the variety particular vigor, its yields comparing favorably with the heaviest cropping hubbards.

The “Kitchenette” can be depended upon to ripen within about six weeks of blossoming. This insures a completely ripened crop at almost any point within the United States and even parts of Canada.

Probably because of this complete maturity, they may be kept very nearly as easily as potatoes. We have kept them stored in a large pile on the floor of an ordinary basement, and even under these conditions—had no trouble keeping them safely into the Spring. As they keep, the quality, which is splendid even early in the Fall, becomes superb. They cook up mealy and dry, with a delicious nutty flavor.

The housewife has no trouble to cut the shell which is only about one-eighth inch in thickness—about one-half that of the old hubbards. The meaty portion is thick and well colored.

No home gardener and above all, no market grower should be without the “Kitchenette”.

Ounce 75c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$2.00; Pound \$7.00

## “Pickaninny” Corn

Here's a little corn standing around two feet high—with ears as many inches from the ground—which in spite of its color is going to take the markets everywhere by storm.

I say in spite of its color because we all know that in competition with white or yellow corn a variety which shows some bluish kernels will not sell readily on the market, no matter how superfine the quality may be.

But Pickaninny, ripening as it does nearly a week earlier than any known white or yellow (either sweet or flint) does not come into competition with them on the market.

Pickaninny is so new that the Dominion Experimental Farms, of Manitoba, which are responsible for its origination, have not finished the work of selection and on this account it often shows a tendency to revert to its parental types. But it seemed to me that every gardener as far as possible should be given the opportunity to try out this remarkable little corn.

You will be particularly delighted with its rich quality. With the possible exception of the Bantam I know of no corn in the early class which compares with it.

Last summer we had a small patch of Pickaninny from which we were planning to collect our seed supply. Naturally we valued it very highly. You may imagine our consternation when we discovered that only a day or two before we planned to gather the seed, the gophers had discovered the treat and had cleaned it up to a kernel. It is because of this mishap that I failed to secure a satisfactory photograph from which to make an illustration.

The seed we offer was grown in Manitoba on one of the Dominion Farms. Since we were only able to secure a small quantity of seed to distribute, I would suggest that you make sure of at least a trial package as soon as possible.

2 oz \$1.00; 1-4 pound \$1.50; 1 pound \$4.00.

# General Vegetable List

Prepaid. We prepay postage on all vegetable seeds in packets, ounces and quarter pounds. Prices quoted herein, to any part of the United States.

Our Terms are strictly cash with order. To enable us to sell seeds of this quality at an attractive price, we have made "cash with order" prices. This makes it possible for us to sell seed of the very highest quality at moderate prices. If goods, which we do not prepay, are wanted by mail, add what seems enough to cover the parcel post charges on the seeds and we will refund immediately any extra postage. Otherwise we will ship by express.

All Seeds Are Sold With The Understanding that you may return them any time within fifteen days after receipt if they are not absolutely satisfactory, and I will promptly refund your money. However, I do not warrant in any way, express or implied, the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of the seeds sold by me and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

WEDGE SEEDS.

Asparagus		Per Pkt.	Per Oz.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Late or Winter				
Washington		\$ .25				Danish Ballhead	.10	.30	.85	2.75
Bonvallets		.05	.10	.20	.75	Succession	.05	.25	.75	2.50
						Premium Late Flat				
						Dutch	.05	.20	.65	2.25
Beans Wax Pod		Per Pkt.	Per lb.	Per 3 lbs.	Per 15 lbs	Perfection Drumhead				
Brittle Wax		.10	.25	.70	.21	Savoy	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Pencil Pod Black Wax		.10	.25	.70	.21	Red Dutch	.10	.30	1.00	3.25
Improved Golden Wax		.05	.20	.55	.17	Cauliflower				
Davis Kidney Wax		.05	.20	.55	.18	Per Pkt.	1/2 oz.	Per Oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	
Wardwell's Kidney Wax		.10	.25	.70	.21	Early Snowball	.10	.95	1.75	6.00
						Danish Giant	.10	.95	1.75	6.00
Green Pod						Celery				
Stringless Green Pod		.10	.25	.70	.21	Per Pkt.	Per Oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.	
Field's First Early		.05	.20	.55	.17	Golden Self Blanching (French)	.20	.75	2.00	7.00
Bountiful		.10	.25	.70	.21	Golden Self Blanching (American)	.15	.60	1.85	6.00
Kentucky Wonder		.10	.25	.70	.21	Easy Blanching	.10	.35	1.15	4.00
Lima						Giant Pascal	.05	.20	.65	2.00
Burpee's Bush		.10	.35	.90	.25	Celeriac Giant Erfurt	.10	.30	.90	3.00
Henderson's Bush		.10	.30	.75	.22	Cress				
King of the Garden Pole		.10	.35	.90	.25	Garden, or Pepper Grass	.05	.10	.20	.75
Navy						Table Carrots				
Northern Grown		.05	.15	.40	.12	Per Pkt.	Per Oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.	
Table Beets		Per Pkt.	Per Oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.	Chantenay	.05	.10	.25	.65
Early Wonder		.10	.20	.45	1.25	Danver's Half-long	.05	.10	.25	.65
Detroit Dark Red		.05	.10	.25	.75	Oxheart	.05	.10	.25	.75
Eclipse		.05	.10	.25	.75	Stock Carrots				
Early Blood Turnip		.05	.10	.25	.70	Mastodon	.05	.10	.25	.60
Crosby's Egyptian		.05	.10	.25	.75	Sweet Corn				
Long Smooth Blood Red		.05	.10	.20	.70	Early	Per Pkt.	Per lb.	3 lbs	10 lbs.
Mangel Beets		Per Oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.	Golden Bantam	.05	.20	.55	.15	
Sludstrup		.10	.20	.50	.45	Dakota	.05	.20	.55	.15
Mammoth Prize Long Red		.10	.20	.50	.45	Peep O'Day	.05	.20	.55	.15
Golden Tankard		.10	.20	.50	.45	Early Minnesota	.05	.20	.55	.12
Giant Feeding Sugar		.10	.20	.50	.45	Black Mexican	.05	.20	.55	.12
						Early Crosby	.05	.20	.55	.12
Cabbage Early or Summer		Per Pkt.	Per Oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.	Late				
Early Jersey Wakefield		.05	.25	.75	2.50	Stowell's Evergreen	.05	.20	.55	.15
Enkhuizen Glory		.05	.20	.70	2.35	Country Gentleman	.05	.20	.55	.15
Copenhagen Market		.15	.45	1.25	4.50	Pop Corn				
						Japanese Hullless	.05	.20	.55	.15

M A R K E T G A R D E N E R S ' W H O L E S A L E P R I C E S F O R 1923

Cucumbers		Per Pkt.	Per Oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.	Peas	Per Pkt.	Per lb.	Per 3 lbs	Per 15 lbs	Per lb				
Boston Pickling.....		.05	.10	.35	1.00	Smooth		Extra Early		Carter's Early Eight					
Fordhook White Spine.....		.05	.10	.35	1.15	Weeks.....		.10		.30					
Improved Long Green.....		.05	.10	.30	.90	Alaska.....		.10		.25					
Davis Perfect (forcing).....		.05	.15	.40	1.25	Market Surprise.....		.10		.30					
Everbearing.....		.05	.10	.35	1.00	Wrinkled Early Dwarf									
Egg Plant						Referendum.....		.25		.60					
Black Beauty.....		.10	.50	1.75	6.00	Nott's Excelsior.....		.10		.25					
Kohl Rabi						Little Marvel.....		.10		.25					
Early White Vienna.....		.05	.15	.50	1.75	American Wonder.....		.10		.20					
Lettuce		Per Pkt.	Per Oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.	Blue Bantam.....									
Loose Leaved Kinds						Late Main Crop									
Black Seeded Simpson.....		.05	.10	.30	1.00	Telephone.....		.10		.25					
Grand Rapids.....		.05	.10	.30	1.00	Potlatch.....		.10		.25					
Prize Head.....		.05	.10	.25	.85	Union Jack.....		.15		.50					
Heading Kinds						Sugar Peas									
California Cream Butter.....		.05	.10	.30	1.00	Melting Sugar.....		.10		.35					
Hanson Head.....		.05	.10	.30	1.00	Pumpkins									
May King.....		.05	.10	.25	.85	Field		Per Pkt.	Per Oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.				
Big Boston.....		.05	.10	.35	1.15	Large Cheese.....		.05		.10					
New York.....		.10	.25	.70	2.25	Connecticut Field.....		.05		.25					
Muskmelon						Kentucky Field.....		.05		.10					
Rocky Ford.....		.05	.10	.35	1.10	Pie									
Osage.....		.05	.10	.35	1.15	Early Sugar.....		.05		.10					
Emerald Gem.....		.05	.10	.30	1.00	Radish									
Honey Dew.....		.10	.25	.75	1.75	Round Red		Per Pkt.	Per Oz.	Per lb.	Per lb. 10 lbs				
Extra Early Osage.....		.10	.20	.50	1.50	Improved Early Scarlet									
Watermelon						Globe (select).....		.05		.15					
Coles Early.....		.05	.10	.20	.50	Early Scarlet Globe		.05		1.00					
Kleckley's Sweet.....		.05	.10	.25	.75	(American).....		.05		.60					
Winter Queen.....		.05	.15	.35	1.25	Rapid Red.....		.05		.75					
Onion Seed		Per Pkt.	Per Oz.	Per lb	Per lb 5 lbs	White Tipped									
Southport Red Globe (Eastern).....		.05	.15	1.70	1.60	French Breakfast.....		.05		.10					
Southport White Globe (Eastern).....		.10	.25	2.50	2.35	Scarlet Turnip (Wh. Tip).....		.05		.60					
Large Red Weatherfield.....		.05	.15	1.50	1.40	White									
White Bartlett (Picking) (Eastern).....		.10	.30	2.25	2.10	Icicle.....		.05		.10					
Prize Taker (Eastern).....		.05	.15	1.50	1.40	Long Red									
Danvers Yellow Globe.....		.05	.15	1.70	1.60	Long Scarlet, Short Top.....		.05		.10					
Onion Sets		Per 3 lbs.	Per peck	Per 32 lbs.	Per bu	Winter									
White Bottom.....		.45	1.00	3.25		Spinach		Per Pkt.	Per lb.	Per 10 lbs.					
Yellow Bottom.....		.45	.95	3.00		Victoria.....		.10		.35					
Red Bottom.....		.45	.95	3.00		New Zealand.....		.10		.75					
Parsley		Per Pkt.	Per Oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.	Black Spanish.....									
Curled.....		.05	.10	.35	1.00	.05		.15		.85					
Parsnips						Squash									
Improved Hollow Crown		.05	.15	.35	1.00	Winter		Per Pkt.	Per Oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.				
Peppers		Per Pkt.	Per 1/2 oz.	Per Oz.	Per 1/4 lb	Genuine Hubbard.....		.05		.15					
Sweet or Mango						Delicious.....		.05		.15					
Chinese Giant.....		.10	.30	.50	1.75	Table Queen.....		.10		.25					
Ruby King.....		.05	.25	.45	1.50	Summer									
Hot Peppers						Early White Bush									
Red Chili.....		.10	.25	.40	1.25	Scallop.....		.05		.10					
Bush Summer Crook-neck.....						Bush Summer Crook-neck.....									

## **General Vegetable List (Continued)**

<b>SALSIFY</b>	Per	Per	Per	Per	Ponderosa.....	.10	.45	1.50
Vegetable Oyster	pkt	oz	¼ lb	lb	Dwarf Champion.....	.10	.30	1.00
Sandwich Island.....	.05	.15	.45	<b>1.50</b>	Golden Queen.....	.05	.30	1.00
					Yellow Pear.....	.10	.40	1.50
					Bonny Best.....	.10	.35	1.15
<b>RHUBARB</b>								
Seed.....			.15	.45	<b>1.40</b>			
						<b>GROUND CHERRY</b>		
						(Yellow).....	.10	.35
<b>SWISS CHARD</b>						Herbs		1.25
Lucullus.....	.05	.10	.25	.75		Dill.....	.05	.10
						Caraway.....	.05	.10
						Chinese Cabbage (Pe		
<b>RUTABAGAS</b>	Per	Per	Per	Per		Tsai).....	.10	.20
	Pkt.	Oz.	lb.	10 lbs		Marjoram Sweet.....	.05	.10
Improved Purple Top.....	.05	.10	.75	.55		Thyme.....	.10	.25
						Sage.....	.05	.15
<b>TURNIPS</b>	Per	Per	Per	Per				
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	lb.				
Purple Top Strap								
Leaved.....	.05	.10	.25	.75				
White Egg.....	.05	.10	.25	.75				
Extra Early White								
Milan.....	.05	.15	.35	<b>1.00</b>	<b>ASPARAGUS</b>		50	100
Purple Top White Globe	.05	.10	.25	.75	Washington Rust.....			1000
					Proof (1 year).....		<b>\$1.50</b>	<b>\$2.50</b>
					Bonvallet's Giant.....			<b>\$20.00</b>
					Large (2 year).....		<b>1.25</b>	<b>2.00</b>
<b>TOMATOES</b>								
John Baer.....	.10	.40	<b>1.25</b>		<b>RHUBARB</b>	½ doz.	Doz.	50
Chalk's Early Jewel.....	.10	.25	.85		1 year.....	.65	1.00	3.00
Earliana.....	.05	.20	.65		Large 2 year.....	<b>1.00</b>	1.75	4.50
June Pink.....	.10	.35	<b>1.15</b>					<b>7.50</b>

## *Choice Flower Seeds*

<b>Antirrhinum</b> (Snap-dragon). For gorgeous coloring can be equalled by few flowers.....	<b>pkt</b>		<b>Columbine</b> (Aquilegia) Graceful spurred flowers on long stems.....	<b>pkt</b>	<b>Ipomea</b> (Moon Flower) Rapid Climber. Wide range of delicate colors.....	<b>pkt</b>
	<b>.05</b>			<b>.10</b>		<b>.10</b>
<b>Bachelors Button</b> . One of the most popular old fashioned flowers.....	<b>.05</b>		<b>Cosmos</b> . Early flowering. White, rose and crimson mixed.....	<b>.05</b>	<b>Kochia</b> (Summer Cypress or Burning Bush)	<b>.05</b>
<b>Balsam</b> (Lady Slipper) An old favorite $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high.....	<b>.10</b>		<b>Cypress Vine</b> . Fern like leaves, star shaped red flowers.....	<b>.05</b>	<b>Larkspur</b> (Delphinium) Flowers from June to August, mixed colors...	<b>.10</b>
<b>Calliopsis</b> . Also greatly prized for bouquets and vases, 6 in. to 2 ft. mixed.....	<b>.05</b>		<b>For-Get-me-Not</b> s. ( <i>Myosotis</i> ) Makes excellent edgings, blue.....	<b>.10</b>	<b>Marigold</b> . Double tall African.....	<b>.05</b>
<b>Canterbury Bells</b> . The well known bell shaped flowers, mixed colors....	<b>.10</b>		<b>Four-O'Clocks</b> or Marvel of Peru. Another good old fashioned flower.....	<b>.05</b>	<b>Mignonette</b> . Very fragrant. Often added to bouquets for this reason, 6-12 in.....	<b>.05</b>
 			<b>Hollyhock</b> .....	<b>.05</b>		
<b>Nasturtiums</b>	<b>Pkt.</b>	<b>Oz.</b>	<b>1/4 lb.</b>	<b>1 lb</b>	<b>Petunia Hybrida</b> . With little care will bloom all summer, 12-18 in. high.....	<b>.10</b>
Dwarf.....	<b>.05</b>	<b>.15</b>	<b>.35</b>	<b>1.15</b>		
Tall (climbing).....	<b>.05</b>	<b>.10</b>	<b>.25</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>Pinks</b> (Delphinium) Distinguished for their brilliant contrasting variety of colors. 12 in. high.....	<b>.05</b>
Lobb's.....	<b>.10</b>	<b>.25</b>	<b>.60</b>	<b>1.75</b>		
 			<b>Per Pkt.</b>		<b>Phlox Drummondii</b> . One of the showiest and easily raised annuals, 12 in. high.....	<b>.10</b>
<b>Pansies</b>				<b>\$ .05</b>		
Tufted Bedding Mixture.....						
Giant Pansy (Pkt 100-125 seeds).....				<b>.15</b>		
Exhibition Mixture—A splendid mixture of the very finest and largest Giant Pansies covering a wide range of rich colors.					<b>Portulaca</b> (Moss Rose) Does well in hot dry locations, 6 in. high.....	<b>.05</b>
Large Packet (about 650 seeds).....				<b>.35</b>	<b>Poppies</b>	
					<b>California</b> ( <i>Escholtzia</i> ) A bright free flowering plant.....	<b>.10</b>
2 Pkts. 65c; $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.35; 1 Oz. \$4.50						
					<b>Double Peony Flowered</b> . Tall growing.....	<b>.05</b>

# ASTERS

## *Rochester Giant Flowering*



I AM very enthusiastic about these splendid asters. Not only are the flowers larger, but they seem to be more chrysanthemum-like and double than any sort I have ever grown. This seed is produced by the greatest Aster specialist in America.

### Rochester Giant Flowering—

	Pkt.	. 1/8 oz.	. 1/4 oz.	. oz.	
Rose or White.....					15c
Shell Pink, Purple, Lavender Pink.....					20c
Extra Fine Mixed.....					15c

Comet (mixed colors) .....	.10	.25	.40	1.25
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Semples Branching (mixed).....	.05	.20	.35	1.15
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Crego's Giant, white, pink, rose, pink crimson, lavender, blue purple, or mixed.....	.10	.25	.40	1.25
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### Flower Seeds (Continued)

#### POPPIES

**Shirley.** Beautiful satiny flowers that range in color from a delicate rose to a glowing crimson.....

**Oriental.** For gorgeous colorings they have few rivals, a Perennial.....

**Ricinus (Castor Bean)**.....

**Salvia Splendens.** An ideal plant for pots, window boxes or hedges.....

**Shasta Daisy.** Large white flowers, fine for cutting.....

**Sweet Alyssum.** Unexcelled for borders or beds of white, 4-6 in. high.....

#### SWEET PEAS

##### Spencer

**Asta Ohn**—Soft pinkish lavender.

**George Herbert**—Bright rosy carmine.

**Illuminator**—Rich salmon pink.

**Vermilion Brilliant**—Very bright scarlet.

**King White**—Best of all white Spencers.

**Wedgewood**—Silvery blue.

Pkt., any variety, 15c; Oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. \$1.75

**Early Flowering Long Season Spencers.**

**Yarrawa**—Rose color changing as the flower develops to a charming combination of light pink standards and blush wings.

**Warbler**—A rich mauve purple.

**Early Morning Star**—Deep orange scarlet in standards, with rich orange pink wings.

Pkt. (about 50 seeds) .30c

#### SPECIAL SWEET PEA COLLECTIONS

**"Old Fashioned Garden" Mixture.** In this mixture I have combined the leading and most showy varieties of the Grandiflora type, the sweet pea of our Grandmother's garden. Altho the peas are not waved and crimped as the Spencers, they are indeed fine.

Oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1/2 lb. 55c; lb. \$1.00

**"Blue Ribbon" Giant Spencer Mixture.** This is a splendid blend of the best varieties of the Giant Spencers, and will surely delight all who want a grand variety of colors.

1/2 Oz. 20c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. 85c; lb. \$2.50

**Sweet William.** Also fine for cut flowers, 18 to 24 in. high.....

**Ten Weeks Stocks.** Dwarf German. A favorite for outdoor bedding.....

**Verbena.** Brilliant flowers from June to freezing weather, 1 to 2 ft. high.....

**Zinnia.** Remarkable for profusion and duration of their flowers.....

*Three offerings of very  
special interest to all  
large gardeners*

## **“Pickaninny” Sweet Corn**

*Dominion Experimental Farms, Manitoba*

## **“Kitchenette” Squash**

*Minnesota Experiment Station*

## **“North Dakota” Tomato**

*North Dakota Experiment Station*

